MONDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 7, 1898.

MONDAY EVENING.

TWO CENTS.

The Spanish Government Asks For the Recall

Of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Consul General to Cuba.

REQUEST IS REFUSED.

The President Replies That He Will "Not Consider It."

And Adds That General Lee Has Borne Himself

With "Judgment, Fidelity and Courage In This Crisis."

WAR PREPARATIONS

Going Forward With Haste by Both Nations.

Later Today Comes News That Spain Retracts Her Request.

Washington, March 7 .- A request for the recall of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, consul general to Cuba, has been received from the Spanish government, it is understood, within the last few days, and doubtless since the last cabinet meeting on Friday, as no reference was made to it at that time. It came through Minister Woodford, a somewhat unusual procedure, as the common mode of re-questing the withdrawal of a minister or a consul is through the representative of the government making the re quest, which in this case is Senor Du Bose, the Spanish charge d'affairs. Senor Du Bose had received no instructions on the subject, and was in complete ignorance of the demands made through Minister Woodford.

Other suggestions of the Spanish government-that relief supplies should not be sent in war vessels-did not come

through Minister Woodford, as the Madrid dispatches state, but was presented by Senor Du Bosc to the state department hast Friday.

The responses in both cases went direct to Minister Woodford. There was no loss of time, however, in assembling a special session of the cabinet, or even in any general conference between the president and his cabinet advisors individually. lividually.

dividually.

In the protest against the Montgomery and Nashville, Judge Day conferred with Secretary Long, who, in turn, called in Capt. Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation. There appeared to be no reason why a change should be made in the plan for sending these ships on the relief mission and without attaching significance to the request of the Spanish government, the answer was made that the plans for the trip were completed, and that the stay of the ships would be brief and of the most pacific character.

The grounds on which General Lee's recall was asked are not officially dis-

recall was asked are not officially dis-closed. It is known, however, that the Spanish government has chafed for some time over General Lee's presence in Hayana, although this had never tain Havana, although this had never ta-ken the form of a definite protest prior to the present time. It began to as-sume a more serious aspect shortly aft-er the arrival of the Maine at Havana. At that time General Lee ascorted Cap-tain Sigsbee on his round of official calls. These were made with due form-ality, but the Spanish officials took of-tance when the calls were restricted to ality, but the Spanish olinears 100k of-fense when the calls were restricted to General Blanco, Admiral Manterola and the representatives of the military army of Spain's service and did not in-clude Premier Galvez and his associ-ates of the Autonomous cabinet, who represent the new civil regime which Spain is seeking to enforce.

Washington, March 7.-The administration will stand by Consul General Flizhugh Lee. He will not be recalled from Havana,

and the Cuban supplies for the starving reconcentrados will be sent in the war vessels Montgomery and Nashville That is the substance of a statement given out by Assistant Secretary of State

After a conference at the White House between the President, Assistant Secretary Day of the state department and Secretary Long of the navy department, the following authorized statement was handed out by Judge Day as comprising everything that was to be said by the administration on the sub-

The president will not consider the recall of General Lee. He has borne himself throughout this crisis with judgment, fidelity and courage, to the president's entire satisfaction.

"As to the supplies for the relief of the Cuban people, all arrangements have been made to carry a consignment from Key West by one of the navel vessels, whichever may be most adapted for the purpose, to Matanzas and Sagun." gua."
Although the officials are non-com-

mittal on the subject, it is believed that the request for General Lee's recall was made at least a day or two ago.

Washington was in a feverish condition today over the report of Spain's demands and had the administration shown any signs of weakening there would have been a revolt in congress.

Havana, March 7,—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, consul general of the United states when questioned today regarding Spain's demand for his recall said: "I shall continue to do my duty, which is to guard American Interests."

LATER SPAIN BACKS DOWN. Withdraws Her Request for the Removal of General Lec.

Washington, March 7.—Spain has withdrawn her request for the recall of Consul General Lee, and it is now believed the incident is practically closed. The withdrawal came today in the shape of an official communication from Minister Woodford.

it would not be pleasantly received by this country, she promptly receded. GETS THE O'HIGGINS.

Reported Purchase of Warships by Spain is Confirmed.

Spain is Confirmed.

London, March 7.—Further inquiries made on the subject confirm the report cabled of the sale of the two cruisers which the Armstrongs have been building for Brazil to Spain. The inquiries further show that a representative of the Chillian government has been negotiating with a representative of the Spanish government for the sale of the hattleship of Hisgins, built for Chill, and it is believed that a deal is practically completed whereby this splendld warship passes into Spain's possession. It is known that the Chillan representative made a definite offer to Spain recently, but the price was considered too high and Spain made a counter offer. It is now understood that they have come to terms. The ships which Spain secured in France are two heavily armored coast defense easels which Brazil ordered for service in the River Platte, which have been fullding at the works at Havre.

The statement made in Washington that the Amazonas, one of the vessels spain has purchased from Brazil, has allered to the country for Brazil, is inforrect. She is still at the Armstrong works.

MORGAN'S BIG SHIP Would Cost \$9,000,000 if Built as He Suggested.

Suggested.

Washington, March 7.—Senator Hale has received from Secretary Long a reply to the letter recently sent by him as chairman of the committee on naval affairs.requesting the secretary's opinion upon the resolution introduced on Washington's birthday by Senator Morgan instructing the committee to ascertain the reastbility of constructing and equipping within a year's time a warship to be called the George Washington and to be "equal at least to any in the world."

The secretary encloses a report made by Chief O'Neill of the bureau of ordinance, and a joint report by Chief Hichborn of the bureau of construction and Chief Melvilla of the bureau of engineering. Mr. O'Neill places the cost of the armor of such a vessel, built under such a pressure, at \$2,000,000 and of the ordinance \$1,000,000, while he says that if the

VULTURES ON MAINE WRECK.



NOT AFRAID. Arrival of the Almirante Oquendo Fills the Rabble

Of Havana With Notions That the United States

IS NOT TO BE FEARED.

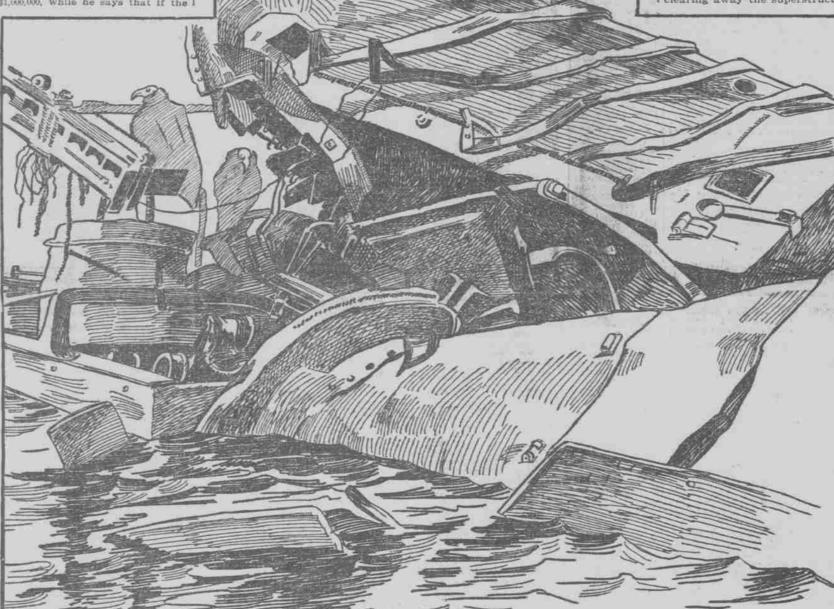
Common People Intensely Ignorant of the Size,

Extent and Resources of the American Republic.

New York, March 7 .- A Tribune dispatch from Havana says: The arrival of the Spanish warship Almirante Oquendo, while the Spanish population was still rejoicing over the coming of the Vizcaya has given the Spaniards an exaggerated notion of Spain's naval prowess. The tendency is to cause a feeling that war with the United States would not be so serious for Spain. The idea may seem ridiculous in the states, yet the existence of this belief amongst a large element of the population of Havana should not be ignored. These Spanish warships encourage the notion that the result of the Maine inquiry is a subject of indifference to the Spanish

government.

Not many days will be needed for Capt. Sampson and his associates to conclude the investigation. The wrecking companies are making progress in clearing away the superstructure. Dur-



(From photograph taken by the New York World's Special Correspondent at Havana and Drawn by the State Journal's Staff Artist.) The Bird That Seems to Have Usurped the Place of the American Eagle.

construction were extended over a period of two years' time the cost of ordinance could be reduced to \$90,000 and of armore of \$1,500,000. He says that his bureau ould do the work of armoring and equipment of the do as would have on have a conditional property of the do as would have on have a conditional property of the thinks were could be economically done. The Times-Herald life work could be economically done in the bound of the same accommendation of the same of the thinks were considered the boundary of the same of the sam rs total cost, rs total cost, Secretary Long says that in view of Secretary Long says that in view of sace reports the department concludes at it is not practicable to construct the dip contemplated in the time specified.

TIRED OF GENERAL LEE. Spanish Press Demands That He Be

Sent Home. Madrid, March 7 .- For several days maurin, march i.—For several days the newspapers have been violently attacking Consul General Fitzhugh Lee. The Imparcial, after remarking that an American newspaper has insinuated that General Lee is a member of a syndicate desiring to purchase Cuba," says: "His lif-will toward Spain is so

narked that even newspapers inimical o Spain are remarking it." The Imparcial calls upon the govern-The Imparcial calls upon the government to demand the replacing of Consul General Lee, "who, instead of tightening the bonds of friendship between Spain and the United States," it says "daily renders the situation more threatening." It adds that the next session of the Cortes will "consider Consul General Lee's conduct."

The Havana correspondent of the Im-arcial says: "Among the packages of ood sent by the Americans to Cuba the customs officers found watches, jewelry and other contraband articles All such parcels were consigned to Consul General Lee, who is said to have energet-leally protested against such contraband, declaring that it was without his

will be the crown of thorns' the free silver Democrats and free silver Republi ans will adopt for use at the polls next

And who can doubt that, held aloft by such orators as W. J. Bryan, it will sweep the country like a cyclone? "In such a campaign, organized under such a leadership, the war spirit will be inflamed to such a degree that all other inflamed to such a degree that all other issues would be ignored, and congress, in both branches, would fall into the hands of the free silver Democracy.

"The vultures circling about the wreck of the Maine and in the harbor of Havana have more patriotism than the political vultures who are poised to take advantage of further delay in readvantage of further delay in re

MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE. McKinley Can Get Anything He Asks of Congress.

Washington, March 7.—The sentiment at the capitol today and especially on the house side, was unanimous in support of the action of the president in declining to recall General Lee. The immense gravity of the situation seemed profoundly to impress the members who stood about the lobbies before the house met. Without regard to mous opinion expressed was in support of any measure he may deem necessary to maintain the American contention.
Representative Livingston, of Georgia. a minority member of the appropriations committee and Mr. Bodine, a It is now stated that the request was never put in the shape of a demand, but that it was merely a suggestion on the part of Spain, and when she found that

the president now," said Mr. Lavingston. "This is no time for criticism or bickering of any kind. In the face of an impending foreign war, party lines should be forgotten. We are Americans first, partisans afterward."

It can be stated on the highest authority that the attitude of Speaker Reed and some of the other Republican leaders, who have sought to keep down the "jingo" spirit in the house, has been misunderstood by the public. Their purpose in delaying action on the bill creating two additional regiments of artillery was to prevent, as far as possible, any undu alarm. While it is not generally known, it is nevertheless true that the Republican leaders of the house have given the administration assurances that any ers of the house have given the ad-ministration assurances that any emergency action which may be deemed necessary to uphold the dignity of the country will be promptly ratified. The whole of the Republican leaders under the leadership of the speaker, has been and is to avoid hasty action or the possibility of incendiary utterances, on the floor which might make a dislathe floor, which might make a diplo-matic settlement of the controversy more difficult. But the administration understands that the majority in the house is behind it and that money and men will be voted without stint when they are called for.

ENGLAND IS FRIENDLY. Her Sympathy is Said to Be With the United States.

New York, March 7.—In view of the pos-sibility of war between the United States and Spain there has been a great deal of speculation in Washington as to the at-titude likely to be assumed by other Eu-ropean powers, and especially by Great Britain, says the Herald's Washington correspondent.

Britain, says the Herald's Washington correspondent.

There has been no idea that Great Britain would be actively drawn into such a war in any way, and it is now generally believed that the United States would have her moral support and sympathy. News of the Maine disaster was received in Great Britain with almost as much horror as in the United States. It was noted at the time that the first expression of sympathy received at the state department was from Sir Julian Paunecfote, the British ambassador, who, without waiting to see if the Spanish government was in

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

the forward magazine being intact, and the existence of large quantities of unexploded ammunition has been confirmed and strengthened. Without going into minutioe, it maybe said the navy department divers have secured much technical evidence from the condition of the hull, keel and interior of the wreck that the Maine explosion was due to foul play. As to whether by a torpedo, or a submarine mine, doubts may be left. Not much proof can be gathered by the naval board concerning the persons who were in the conspiracy. The Spanish authorities are in a better position to determine that matter.

The Spanish authorities are in a better position to determine that matter.

The Spanish divers have been working very slowly. They have been giving more attention to the coal bunkers, apparently than to other portions of the wreck. They have made nothing more than a superficial examination of the hull. It seems to be understood that the Spanish admiralty board in its official twestication is finding little axis. hull. It seems to be understood that the Spanish admiralty board in its official investigation is finding little evidence to give plausible support to the theory of accident. This distinction from positive proof of an external explosion, it may not be able to ignore. It is clear there is less confidence in officials than during the period when the declaration of accident was made by Gen. Elanco. The Spanish inquiry proceeds in leisurely fashion. It may be a long time before a conclusion is reached. This will be no reason for a long delay by the naval board.

Under other conditions, the internal policies of Cuba will be exciting; for recent developments have been significant. The radical autonomists, having failed in their plan of coaxing the intransigentes now dominate the government's policy. The divided autonomist cabinet is not a factor in the situation. Senor Govin's resignation from the cabinet has been demanded by some of the violent intransigentes because of his radical utterances in favor of more

wet has been demanded by some of the violent intransigentes because of his radical utterances in favor of more concessions to the insurgents, but the demand is not pressed. The cabinet is now powerless to withstand pressure. The Weylerites and ultra Spanish classes and volunteers are supposed. demand is not pressed. The cabinet is now powerless to withstand pressure. The Weylerites and ultra Spanish classes and volunteers are supreme. An official assurance by Gen. Blanco and Premier Sagasta that the government

has no intention of disarming them, tells only half the story. Hereafter there will be more aggressiveness in interfering in the affairs of the govern-

interfering in the affairs of the government. They may hurry it along into action before the Madrid cabinet is ready. The volunteers, as a class are filled with ignorant hostility toward the United States. Their movements hereafter will bear watching.

Senator Proctor, who has been visiting places near Havana is going to Sagua and possibly to other parts of Santa Clara province. He is in no hurry to return to Washington. Apparently Senator Proctor has not formed a favorable impression of Spanish rule in Cuba. He is inquiring especially into the economic conditions.

American relief after much mismanagement is finally reaching the starving people in the country for whom it was

people in the country for whom it was

RAILROADS WIN.

Maximum Rate Law Declared Unconstitutional.

Washington, March 7.-The supreme court today rendered an opinion in the Nebraska maximum freight rate case. The opinion was handed down by Justice Harlan, who held the Nebraska law to be contrary to the fourteenth amendment, in that it authorized the taking of property without due process of law and was therefore invalid. Hence the railroads won.

Justice Harlan's opinion affirmed the opinion of the circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit, which was against the maximum freight rate law and favorable to the railroads.

This case was instituted to test the validity of a law passed by the Nebras ka legislature in 1893, prescribing the maximum rates for the transportation of freight by railroads within the state. The act applies specifically to freight whose transit begins and ends in the state, and there was no effort in its enactment to control interstate freight. It affected all the railroads in the state and the railroad companies instituted the proceedings which were terminated by today's opinion, by filing a bill in the Nebraska circuit court soon after the law was enacted. The object of the bill was to secure an order variation, the was to secure an order restraining the state officials from putting the law in-

to force.

The law was attacked on the ground of its constitutionality. It was charged that inasmuch as the act applied only to state freights, it was chargeable with a discrimination against them and was therefore antagonistic to the spirit of the 14th amendment to the constitution. They contended that the maximum rate fixed was unreasonable and ruinous to the roads. It was also asserted that the act interfered with interstate com-merce. The state met these allegations with argument in support of the valid-ity of the law and also with the counter charge that the case was one of which

ity of the law and also with the counter charge that the case was one of which the federal courts could not properly take jurisdiction.

The decision in the circuit court was delivered by Justice Brewer of the supreme court, who sustained the contention of the railroad companies and held against the validity of the law. His opinion was based largely upon the charge of unreasonableness. He made a computation showing that the reduction effected in freight rates amounted tion effected in freight rates amounted

on an average to 29½ per cent, which, he held, was too great a change.

The case has been twice argued in the supreme court, W. J. Bryan appearing as one of the counsel for the state at the last hearing. Much interest has been manifested in the decision ever was docketed, because of since the case the probable influence a result favora-ble to the law would have upon legislation in other states.

DEAD ABOVE GROUND. Two Topeka Suicides Who Kill-

ed Themselves Long Ago Still Unburied.

Amos C. Martin, died December 11, 1897 John Fournier, died February 23, 1898. These two men, both suicides, have neve seen buried. The reason that they have sever been buried is because the county has never authorized their burial. The undertaking firm which has charge of both bodies has not buried them because there have been no funds furnished there.

undertaking firm which has charge of both bodies has not buried them because there have been no funds furnished therefor.

The two bodies are in the morgue of DeMoss & Penwell, where they have been since Coroner Westerfield held the inquests over them. They are in an excellent state of preservation.

Amos C. Martin was a barber in charge of the Fifth Avenue hotel barber shop. He took carbolic acid at a resort. His relatives in Missouri were notified, but they refused to furnish any money with which to bury him. The inquest was held, and the undertakers thoroughly embalmed the body, expecting to receive word from someone to proceed with the burial. But no word came.

John Fournier, a machinist, who had been in the employ of the Santa Fe, took morphine at the Holliday House. No relatives were found to claim him, and he still lies on the cooling board in the morgue. He, too, was thoroughly embalmed, as the undertakers expected to hear from relatives later.

The skin on Martin's body has begun to tan and the flesh has become as hard as stone. The body is apparently in as good shape as the day he died. A fine growth of beard has appeared on the face of the suicide. The bodies will keep an indefinite time, but the undertakers are becoming anxious to dispose of their charges.

The country undertaker is M. E. Stoker. His bid for burying paupers was 3 each. All unclaimed dead are turned over to him. But sometimes when a suicide is found the officers notify some other undertaker. That was the way DeMoss & Penwell happened to be sent after Martin and Fournier. When no relatives ciaimed the bodies the undertakers notified that he authorize DeMoss & Penwell happened to bury them as he had not received them at first. He, however, notified to bury them as he had not received them at first. He, however, notified to bury them as he had not received them at first. He, however, notified to bury them at the stipulated rate. This is the present condition of affairs. A rate of \$1 is not profitable. It is only when friends claim a pa

London Stock Exchange Thrown Into Great Excitement,

Owing to the Cuban Crisis and Fear of War

Between United States and Spain and Also

IN THE FAR ORIENT.

Russian and British Movements in China

Are Far From Reassuring to European Financiers.

SPANISH SECURITIES

Fell Flat-The Excitement in London Felt Heavily

On the New York Stock Exchange Today.

London, March 7 .- A state of semipanic prevailed on the stock exchange throughout the morning, owing to the Cuban crisis, the fear of war with Russia in the far east, dear money and the near approach of settlement.

Later the operators became calmer, although the effect of the scare was still serious. New York pressed early. sales, which with the aggressive attitude of Spain added to the alarm. Spanish securities were most flat.

New York, March 7.-Traders sold stocks owing not only to the complications between the United States and Spain, but on apprehensions of trouble between England, France, and Russia and Spain and a general embroilment of all the powers.

The scene of the floor was an exciting one, but while the trading was eager it lacked a suggestion of panie.

There was wary watching for the magical moment to buy at the cheapest, as well as to sell at the best, as was shown by the swift rebound after the first Quotations for Americans in London, were looked for an index of values, but the markets there were suffering as acutely from the war cloud in the far east as from the Cuban question. The second thought of traders here evidently was that war in the far east would not likely hurt and that London's opening of values was too extreme on the part of depression. Evidently also a large amount of selling on Friday and Saturday (reported to be from Washington account) still remained uncovered and the large short interest promptly covered at the decline. As a promptly covered at the decine. As a consequence the first prices were lost, but the opening break was very violent and dislodged a torrent of offerings, which were sold for anything that was

A loss of 2 to 3 points was shown throughout the list. \$50,000,000 TO START WITH.

Bill Introduced Making Appropriations for Defense.

Washington, March 7.—Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee, today introduced a bill entitled "Making appropriations for the national defense." It is as follows; "That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasure of the wise money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the national defense and for each and every purpose con-nected therewith to be expended at the discretion of the president and to re-main available until June 30, 1898, fifty million dollars."

It was referred to the committee on appropriations.

The Cannon bill, it was learned later. The Cannon bill, it was learned later, was the outcome of a conference held at the White House this morning, at which Mr. Cannon, Secretary Long, Mr. Dingley, Senator Allison and General Grosvenor were present. The situation was considered so grave that they deemed it imperative that an immense appropriation of this character should be made at once to prepare for the national defense.

tional defense. Mr. Cannon says he simply introduc-ed the bill in his individual capacity as a representative. This is, of course, true, but it can be stated positively that true, but it can be stated positively that the bill was introduced as the result of the conference with the president and the Republican leaders of both houses and that the bill has the president's approval. The bill will be considered at the postponed meeting of the appropria-tions committee tomorrow and probably reported for immediate action. Several Democrat members of the committee say they will vote for it if the president ms it necessary, and so far as known there will be no vote against it.

AFTER AMMUNITION. Two Sets of Spanish Officers Sent to London.

London, March 7 .- Two separate commissions of Spanish officers arrived in London last week to purchase ammuni-

FIGHT OF PRIESTS

Persia.

Teheran, March 7.—The governor of the province of Kerman has routed the insurgents at several points in Persian Beluchistan, where it is expected order will thority be restored.

There were serious riots and the serious riots and the serious riots.

Shortly be restored.

There were serious riots at Hamadan, capital of the Persian province of that name, on February 22 due to a quarrel between partisans of rival priests, during which 37 persons were killed.

Weather Indications. Chicago, March 7.—For Kansas: Falt tonight and Tuesday; variable winds,